

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

YANKEE GO HOME!

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VIETNAM COURIER

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FIVE RESOUNDING VICTORIES OF THE L.A.F. IN A WEEK

ALL 1967

L.A.F. Fighters

THU DAU MOT:

— One U.S. Battalion Completely Wiped Out at Dong Cu, Another Badly Mauled (June 17).

— 8th Raid on Dau Tieng Airfield: 40 G.I.'s Put out of Action (June 25).

BA RIA:

After a 40-Minute Violent Assault against an Encampment of a U.S. Regiment at Ngai Giao: 4 Infantry and Artillery Companies and One Armoured Squadron Completely Destroyed, 500 U.S. Aggressors Wiped Out Including the Regimental Command (June 18).

TAN AN — CHO LON:

154 Men of U.S. Infantry Division 9 Killed, 4 Aircraft Brought Down (June 19).

KONTUM:

U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 Intercepted at Dac To. American Confession: 167 U.S. Soldiers Killed, Wounded or Missing, 2 Lead Platoons Virtually Wiped Out (June 22).



IN the closing days of June the whole of South Vietnam was ablaze with the flame of victories of the L.A.F. From Central Trung Bo to Eastern Nam Bo, the Liberation fighters and the South Vietnamese people repeatedly dealt hammering blows at the U.S. and puppet troops. Within only a few days, from June 17 to June 26 the L.A.F. scored five successive resounding victories respectively in Thu Dau Mot, Ba Ria, Tan An — Cholon and Kontum. In Thu Dau Mot, after two days of fierce attack against a brigade of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division, compelling the enemy to shrink and stick together, on June 17 the L.A.F. mounted a skilful surprise attack north of Dong Cu, wiping out a battalion, decimating another, and capturing large quantities of arms and military equipment. The next day, on June 18, the L.A.F. in Ba Ria inflicted a bloody

ATTACK UNREMITTINGLY

defeat on U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Ngai Giao. In 40 minutes of fighting they completely annihilated four infantry and artillery companies, an armoured unit, killing on the spot 500 enemies including the whole regimental command, and wounding many others. On June 19, the same Division 9 received another telling blow, this time at the hands of the L.A.F. and people in Tan An — Cholon. According to first U.S. reports, more than 150 G.I.'s were killed or wounded and four aircraft were shot down. Three days later, on June 22, the L.A.F. and people in Kontum handed a heavy punch to U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 near Dac To, inflicting heavy losses on a battalion of U.S. troops. The U.S. command

admitted that nearly 170 G.I.'s were killed, wounded or missing and two lead platoons were completely annihilated. Before the U.S. troops had recovered from these stunning blows, on the night of June 25, the L.A.F. launched another fierce attack against the U.S. airbase at Thu Dau Mot, causing to the enemy such heavy losses that the U.S. command in Saigon had to make a vague statement saying that they "could not yet determine the losses in aircraft and material at the airfield".

Simultaneously with those five resounding victories, from June 13 to June 21, the L.A.F. in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Gia Lai, Bien Hoa, etc. repeatedly attacked the U.S. marine divisions,

Infantry Division 4, Air Mobile Cavalry Division and Armoured Regiment 11. Thus, the U.S. aggressors in South Vietnam have again experienced "the bloodiest days", to quote a familiar term used by Washington.

THE recent victorious attacks on the battlefields of Eastern Nam Bo and the Western High Plateaux which followed up the great victories in Quang Tri and Thua Thien to the north, have considerably increased the difficulties and embarrassment of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. After their bitter defeat in the dry season, the U.S. and puppets, struck by terror, are fearing a new counter-offensive of the L.A.F. They

eagerly want to know where and when the L.A.F. will strike. On the Quang Tri — Thua Thien battlefield or in the plain of South Trung Bo, in the Western High Plateaux or in the Mekong delta, or in Eastern Nam Bo? By their recent victories the South Vietnam army and people have given them a firm answer: they will be attacked in any place and at any time. In fact, they were attacked while being "dig-in" in their fortifications as in Ngai Giao, while they went out for raids as in the north Dong Cu battle, while they were moving as in Dac To and while they were staying at

(Continued page 6)

VINH QUANG VILLAGE SAVAGELY RAZED

AFTER their bombing and shelling of the Northern part of the demilitarized zone, U.S. warships and artillery pieces based in the Gulf of Tonkin, on the 21st of the Ben Hai River fiercely attacked Vinh Quang village (lying on the Northern bank of the Ben Hai River) and Cua Tung through which passed the provisional demarcation line.

Between June 20 and June 23 in particular, U.S. ships and warships mounted savage artillery attacks. From 8 a.m. to 3 a.m. on June 21, 1967, many flights of U.S. planes guided by L-19 reconnaissance planes, dropped in Vinh Quang village at every 15 minutes nearly 100 bombs of various types: bombs were showered on the densely populated hamlets and on the shelters. At the same time, U.S. artillery pieces from warships and from artillery bases on the other side of the 17th parallel savagely shelled the above-cited village. The anti-air raid defense was organized here but 62 civilians were killed, many others wounded. Many persons were killed right in their shelters (mostly women and children).

On June 21, U.S. aircraft also bombed this village 7 times. June 21, 802 more cannon rounds were launched on this populated area.

On June 23, U.S. aircraft bombed the village 31 times and U.S. war vessels and artillery pieces fired 500 cannon shells, killing 13 civilians including 3 children.

This is one of the bloodiest raids mounted by U.S. planes, warships and artillery pieces in a small village in the northern part of the demilitarized zone. It caused a great shock among the people and public opinion in North Vietnam.

On June 27, 1967, the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement energetically denouncing these barbarous bombings and shelling and demanding that the U.S. government immediately end its cruel war acts, the more so since they were carried out in the Northern part of the demilitarized zone.

The statement also calls on all the peace-loving governments, countries and peoples in the world to give further support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, sternly condemn the towering crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists, and stay their bloody hands.

U.S. bulletins of May 28, 1967, told us that U.S. President L.B. Johnson had refused to approve a plan of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to build dykes of the Red River in North Vietnam. Everyone knows the worth of Johnson's denials, for he was the man who, in 1964, declared before the American electorate that he would never order the bombing of North Vietnam and never send American troops to fight in Vietnam.

In fact, as early as 1965, American aircraft already started bombing dykes and other conservancy works in North Vietnam. The dyke protecting Hanoi on the Red River was bombed by the U.S. on May 21, 1967. That Binh, Nam Hai, Hai Duong, Ha Bac, Ha Tay which are rice-growing provinces situated in the delta of the Red River, dykes were attacked at numerous places, particularly in July, August and September 1966, during the flood season. From the 17th parallel to Thanh Hoa, numerous dykes and important water conservancy works in Vinh Linh, Quang Binh, Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Thanh Hoa, were bombed.

WAR OF EXTERMINATION The American Aggressors' Way to Inevitable Defeat

ONCE again, the news came to men of common science that the American aggressors, as a deep shock, American aircraft, artillery and warships, over a period of several days, had launched concentrated attacks on Vinh Quang, a small fishermen's village lying on the bank of the Ben Hai River along the 17th parallel.

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PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE TO HEAD OF STATE NORODOM SIHANOUK

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK
Head of State of Cambodia
Phnom Penh

THE Vietnamese people profoundly rejoice at the decisions taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Royal Cambodian Government to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two States.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, in its own name, I wish to convey to Samdech the Royal Government and the fraternal Khmer people my warmest congratulations.

The Vietnamese people and the Khmer people are comrades-in-arms and brothers in the struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in support of their sacred national rights. We have always supported and encouraged each other. We respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Recently, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the role authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people, and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have agreed to recognize and respect the present borders of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries is a shining manifestation of that fraternal friendship and militant solidarity. That is an historic event in the Vietnam-Khmer relations, a positive factor in the maintenance of peace in Indo-China and South-East Asia.

I am firmly convinced that the friendship between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence will have new possibilities for blossoming to the greatest benefit of our two peoples. In our present fight against U.S. aggression as well as in the future peaceful construction of our countries.

Once again, I wish that the heroic Khmer people under your clear leadership will achieve even greater successes in their struggle to defend the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of their Fatherland and in the building of a happy and prosperous Cambodia.

Please accept, Samdech, the assurances of my highest and most cordial consideration.

Hanoi, June 23, 1967
HO CHI MINH
President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

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A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILITANT SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE D.R.V. AND CAMBODIA

A SPLENDID MANIFESTATION OF VIETNAM-CAMBODIA FRATERNAL FRIENDSHIP

DESIRING of further tightening the friendly relations existing between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Governments of the two countries have by common consent decided to establish diplomatic relations and raise the D.R.V. Representation to the ambassadorial level.

This above-cited statement on the diplomatic relations between the D.R.V. and the Kingdom of Cambodia was made public on June 21, 1967 in the capital of Hanoi. This event bears a very great significance in the relations of the militant solidarity between the D.R.V. and Cambodia.

Nhan Dan, central organ of the Vietnam Workers' Party, as well as almost all papers published in Hanoi ran editorials, commentaries and reports on the joy of the North Vietnamese people at this event.

Vietnam and Cambodia are close neighbours and intimate comrades-in-arms in the common struggle against the imperialist aggressors for independence and freedom. The peoples of the two countries have waged heroic struggles and have achieved glorious successes. Their long existing friendly solidarity tempered in the struggle against the common enemy, has closely linked the two nations. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V. wholeheartedly support the dauntless struggle of the Cambodian Government and people under the leadership of Head of State Norodom Sihanouk aimed at defending Cambodia's national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and her foreign policy of peace and neutrality.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V. have repeatedly and declared their thorough and full support for the Khmer people's struggle against imperialism and its flunkies.

On June 8, 1967, the Government of the D.R.V. issued a statement solemnly recognizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within its present borders, and expressed its sincere support of the Khmer people's sincere support of the D.R.V. Government for Cambodia.

For their part, Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Royal Cambodian Government and the Cambodian people have solemnly declared that the N.F.L. is the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, a valuable and heartfelt support for political, moral and material.

The vigorous support full of fraternal sentiments ex-

pression of the Vietnamese people particularly thank Head of State Norodom Sihanouk for his great contribution to the strengthening of the Vietnam-Cambodia comradeship-arms.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the D.R.V. and the Kingdom of Cambodia constitutes a new development of the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia at an even higher level than the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges. The militant solidarity between the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples is an important factor in the victory of the three countries in the struggle against the common enemy, for the common goal.

AN HISTORIC EVENT: SOUTH VIETNAM N.F.L. PERMANENT REPRESENTATION SET UP IN PHNOM PENH

ACCORDING to G.P.N., the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia have agreed to publish the following communiqué on June 22, 1967:

"Desiring to strengthen further the solidarity and friendly relations between the South Vietnamese people and the Khmer people, the President of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation and the Royal Government of Cambodia have with one accord decided that a permanent representation of the South Vietnamese people be set up in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia."

In this connection, G.P.N., official organ of the N.F.L., recently ran an editorial which said:

"Not long ago, on May 31, 1967, the Central Committee of the N.F.L. issued a statement solemnly recognizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within its present borders, and expressed its sincere support of the Khmer people's sincere support of the D.R.V. Government for Cambodia."

For their part, Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Royal Cambodian Government and the Cambodian people have solemnly declared that the N.F.L. is the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, a valuable and heartfelt support for political, moral and material.

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SCHEMES OF GENOCIDE

(On U.S. air attacks on dykes in the D.R.V.)

Coastal dykes in Quang Ninh and the Hai Phong area were also attacked. Raids against dykes and water conservancy works have been intensified in 1967, particularly at the approach of the rainy season. If up to now these raids have not caused catastrophic results, it was because of the efforts made by the government and the people of Vietnam in protecting and repairing the dykes and hydraulic works.

What comes out of the U.S. bulletins is that the U.S. Command, following bitter setbacks in the 1966-1967 dry season and urged on by the approach of the rainy season, now makes no secret of its intention to commit this colossal crime of genocide against the Vietnamese people.

The abundant rains (average rainfall is 1,800 millimetres in Hanoi) are not evenly distributed during the year. In summer, especially from July to September, rain may have as much as 75-80% of the yearly rainfall, and it is not rare that a typhoon brings a two-day rain. The result is a twofold danger: great swellings of the rivers in Vietnam and drought in the remaining part of the year. On account of the particular situation of the Red River and its two main tributaries, the rivers Da and

Lo, their spates are both sudden and important. Without a big network of dykes, the water would only be a waste expense of water in the rainy season.

During the dry season, the crops suffer from shortage and so there is need for a great number of hydraulic works: dams, pumping stations, sluices, canals.

Archaeological surveys have shown that during the ten centuries of the existence of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists have been waging a war of extermination against the Vietnamese people. Once again, the news came to men of common science that the American aggressors, as a deep shock, American aircraft, artillery and warships, over a period of several days, had launched concentrated attacks on Vinh Quang, a small fishermen's village lying on the bank of the Ben Hai River along the 17th parallel.

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BY THE SIDE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE STRUGGLING AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION

A meeting was held in Hanoi on June 23 night to start a "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People Against the U.S. Imperialist Aggression".

It was sponsored by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland-Front, the Vietnam Asian-African Solidarity Committee, the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and the Vietnam Korea Friendship Association.

Following the opening speech by Le Thanh Nghi, Ha Hy Giap brought out the important significance of the U.S. aggression against the heroic Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party headed by Chairman Kim Il Sung in their great patriotic struggle against the U.S. aggressors. He energetically condemned the U.S. imperialists for having all along the past 14 years, carried out a frantic scheme to intensify and of late intensifying their provocative acts against the D.P.R.K. He demanded that Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea for obediently serving the U.S. imperialists, com-

mitting many bloody crimes in South Vietnam, colluding with the reactionary South administration in Japan and opposing peace and security in the Korean Peninsula.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the struggle of the Korean people against U.S. aggression.

The resolution energetically condemns the U.S. imperialists for obstinately continuing to oppress South Korea and resolutely protests against the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists against the flunkies against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

— resolutely demands that the U.S. imperialists and flunkies stop immediately all provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and settle by themselves their internal affairs;

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A FEW ASPECTS OF DAILY LIFE in HANOI

THE process of transformation of daily life in Hanoi, which began as soon as the Americans started their war of aerial destruction on the D.R.V., has been accelerated since the first raids on the capital city, exactly a year ago. At present Hanoi has been turned into a steel fortress able to withstand the boldest attacks by aircraft.

The anti-aircraft defence system has been considerably reinforced: to date over a hundred U.S. planes have been shot down and anti-air raid shelters, collective and individual, dot gardens, yards, and street pavements.

There are now much less people in the streets and the houses than before. Children, old folk and a good part of factory and office personnel have been evacuated.

At some time of the day, the streets are almost empty. Markets and stores are open only at certain hours, either in early morning or late afternoon.

Unusual calm reigns in the schools and industrial quar-

ters, formerly so animated in the case of most factories, only empty buildings, or sometimes a few workshops, are left, the rest having been dispersed in the countryside.

In place of the three big bus stations from which fanned out the various long or middle-distance lines, there are now a multitude of stations, one for each line. The trade services have completed the organisation of a vast network of counters selling meat, vegetables, prepared foods, and articles of daily use. What the people of Hanoi appreciate is the sending of mobile counters into the various residential blocks. On getting out of your factory or office, or on your way to a relative's or a friend's you can buy a packet of sugar, a piece of soap, a pair of sandals or socks, or a copy of a book that has just come out. It is on these occasions that the Hanoi folk see the advantages of the "decentralisation of life" mentioned in Party and Government instructions. If one examines the question more closely, one will see that such measures as the

dispersion of factories, schools, administrative services, including libraries, and the evacuation of children, old folk and part of factory and office personnel are all part of the people's war and contribute to foiling all attempts by Washington to disorganise our life and deprive the morale of our people.

MANY foreign visitors—some from Western Europe and the United States—have been struck by the calm shown by the people of Hanoi in face of U.S. bombings.

When the alert sounds, no one starts rushing about except militiamen who quickly go to their combat positions. In order and calm, everyone takes refuge in the nearest shelter. A few im-

prudent people are still too slow to take shelter or too quick to stick out their heads to watch the exploits of our anti-aircraft gunners. When the all-clear sounds, however, the results of his or her normal activities, with increased ardour so as to make up for lost time, go on as the front, of production, social work and studies. Workers entrusted with jobs that demand their continued presence—doctors, nurses and midwives attending serious cases, etc.—have remained at their posts, conscious of the fact that their jobs are combat duties in their fullest meaning.

In the evening, in complementary education classes for grown-ups, heads are again bent over books of mathematics, physics or chemistry. End-of-year exams are all finished, and candidates with grey temples, are waiting for the results with no less impatience than younger students.

Parallel with their economic and social activities, many workers and office employees devote themselves to cultural and artistic activities. Song-dance and theatrical ensembles in factories, construction sites, government departments, handicraft co-operatives, etc., group thousands of amateur artists, composers, writers and stage-managers sprung from the popular masses. Theatres and cinemas are always full. The various exhibitions—among them the Spring Salon of Paintings, still open—attract large crowds of visitors. At the last painting competition, the number of works presented by Hanoi workers rose to 400, that is twice as many as in 1963.



A good production of soil

PROGRESS IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD

AGRICULTURE: In 1966, the districts, 1 town, 280 villages, over 2,000 co-operatives harvested 5 tons per hectare of paddy in 1966 (including 60 co-operatives which got over 6 tons, 4 co-operatives over 7 tons).

In 1966 the areas grown to subsidiary crops increased by 14 percent and output by 47.3 percent compared with 1965.

474 million trees were planted in two years.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Compared with 1965, in 1966 pigs increased by 60 percent.

Pigs reared collectively increased by 45.9 percent.

HYDRAULIC WORK: 80 percent of rice-planting areas were irrigated, 38 percent of ricefield had plot dykes and sector dykes.

COMMUNICATION: 107,000 kms of rural roads were built or repaired, 330,330 boats and carts were made in 1965 and 1966.

SMALL ENGINEERING: 3,800 agricultural co-operatives were equipped with small engineering.

CO-OPERATIVES: 94% of toiling peasant households joined 26,789 co-operatives, high-level co-operatives embraced 35 percent of households.

INDUSTRY: In 1966 the local capital industrial construction increased by 3.3 times over 1964.

300 enterprises were commissioned. Local engineering network: over 100 enterprises.

TECHNICAL WORKERS: In 1965 they were 2.3 times over 1964. In 1966 they were 3.3 times over 1964.

TRADE: In 1964 the supply and marketing co-operatives had 12,948 transaction offices. In 1965 the supply and marketing co-operatives had 27,712 transaction offices. In 1966 State trade ran 3,978 shops. Turnover of consumer goods: 1964: 100%; 1965: 127%.

A BUMPER WINTER - SPRING CROP

THE peasants in North Vietnam have undergone great trials during Winter 1966 and Spring 1967 from the preparation of seedlings to harvest time.

Carrying out their scheme to exterminate the people's life, the U.S. aggressors have rained on the North Vietnam countryside a huge amount of bombs and shells in an attempt to destroy production by striking at dykes, sluices and irrigation works, and have massacred peasants and their draught animals. In the period under review, due to a long spell of cold weather, condition was not favourable to production.

Despite all this, the bumper crop has been harvested throughout North Vietnam: the output of Summer and Spring-rice, subsidiary crops, and industrial trees was high.

Hereunder are some reports on the initial successes of production in Winter 1966 and Spring 1967:

Despite fierce attacks by the enemy, and a long cold which affected the growth of plants, the per hectare paddy yield in Quang Binh province (close to the provisional demarcation line) was nearly 5 tons (in terms of dry paddy) higher than last year's Winter-Spring output.

When the Winter-Spring rice cultivation started in Nghe An, another province heavily hit by U.S. planes, a big typhoon swept away all rice seedlings, destroyed sweet potatoes and groundnuts, and ravaged the vegetable in the districts along the Lam River. Then came a long spell of cold weather, threatening all the crops. The Nghe An peasants expanded the rice acreage, planted nearly 10,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and cassava roots more than last year, and increased more than 100 per cent, far, so far, 100 km on each

are more than in the previous year. The acreage grown to sweet potatoes, groundnuts, beans, cassava roots, vegetables, jute, hemp and rubber increased from 20,794 per cent compared with the previous Winter-Spring period. As for Spring rice, nearly 1.95 tons were recorded per hectare in Hai Duong province or 800 kilos more than last year.

A bumper Spring crop was also harvested in Nam Ha province (in the North Vietnam delta) with a yield of 2.8 to 3.2 tons of dry paddy per hectare.

Phi Tho province (in the midland) reaped 153 kilos of paddy per hectare more than last year. Particularly, in the outer part of the Viet Tri industrial centre which was hit by U.S. bombs, the paddy yield increased by 127 kilos compared with last year.

A good rice harvest was also recorded on the outskirts of Hanoi where Winter-Spring rice increased by 162 kilos per hectare, and sweet potatoes by 0.18 percent over 1965, year of high output. The total output of vegetables increased by 36.76 percent and productivity 12.26 per cent over 1965.

In Vinh Bao district, on the outskirts of Haiphong, the peasants brought in 2.15 tons of paddy per hectare. 177 kilos more than the 1965 Winter-Spring harvest which was the best harvest ever recorded.

"Like in Da Nang, a system of hundreds of projectors sweep their light far around the base..."

Then pointing to the blue pencilled circles, H. went on: "To protect this base, the enemy stations there an important force. Paratroop Brigade 173 is at 3 kilometres north of the airfield up to Tan Uyen. Northward are the Army Corps 3 H.Q. and puppet Regiment 48. Further to the first Brigade of U.S. Infantry Division uses the Phuoc Vinh airfield as an operational base. Southward is the support Paratroop Division. To the southwest, U.S. Division 9 is stationed at Long Thanh, Nong Trang. Four kilometres to the west are U.S. Infantry Division 1 and a motorized regiment along with three battalions of artillery. Ten kilometres to the west are the positions of U.S. Division 25 and the puppet 1st Infantry Division. To the east puppet Division 1 occupies the airfields of Gao, Duc Trung, Trang, An Loc, Ong Que (Long Khanh province)."

"All this makes up a very solid system protecting Ben

Ho while threatening Reast area Zone C. Our revolutionary system (on top of that, the enemy establishes a system of posts along the Dong Nai river to cope with an eventual raid into their second 'dry-season counter-offensive', as a gift to present on Uncle Ho's birthday! I was greatly inspired by the order for I knew that the command was determined to win a great victory. Apart from our unit which was supplied with a big fireproof as the main attacking force, other units regular and regional would also pound Hanoi. And to co-ordinate with the main theatre, many other enemy positions including Tan Uyen, Phuoc Vinh, and many artillery emplacements would be also attacked that night."

"My joy was mixed with a fear that I could not go through my preparations to launch the attack in time. But after a brief on the mission and a discussion on the operational plan with all officers and men, we felt all the more confident in our victory. Indeed there cannot be a better way of fighting than that devised by the very men who are entrusted with the task. Thus people expounded extremely fully their views on the target to fire, the target of the first shot, the number of shells required, the strategy to use to deceive the enemy and so, which helped complete our preparations in every aspect. For us what was most worthy of remembrance was our quick march to the battlefield, which might be also a wonder for our adversary."

Upon this H. took a pencil and showed us the way the fighting would follow. Then came the most stirring minutes: "At 4:15 all the units reported they had finished their preparation. We decided to check for the last time the direction the shelling would

LATEST NEWS

NAM DINH, HAIPHONG AND OTHER POPULOUS AREAS SAVAGELY ATTACKED

ON June 26, at 4 p. m., many quarters of Haiphong city and populous villages in the vicinity were savagely attacked by U.S. explosive bombs and C.B.U.s. The British ship *Kinston* and Chinese ship *Hong 157* were hit.

BETWEEN June 22 and 28, Nam Dinh city was violently hit many times by 100 explosive bombs, delayed action bombs and C.B.U.s, 400 rockets and many missiles, causing no casualties among the civilians.

ON June 29 at 3 a. m. Thong Nhat hamlet, Hiep Hoa village, Phu Xuyen district, Ha Tay province, was the object of a violent bombing in map-grid, causing 33 killed and 27 wounded.

BETWEEN June 19 and 22, many populous areas of Hai Duong province were attacked by U.S. planes.

BETWEEN June 22 and 29, 15 U.S. planes were downed by our A.A. batteries, bringing the total number of planes downed over North Vietnam to 2,651.

NATURALLY, enemy raids have inflicted loss of life and property.

But what is at stake is so great that our people's morale is not affected in the least. On the contrary, as recognised by the men in Washington, the crimes committed by the Americans only strengthen our people's determination to fight and defeat American aggression. The calm evinced by the people of Hanoi, of North Vietnam, and of the whole

SOUTH VIETNAM

No U.S. Base Immune from L.A.F. Blows

BIEN HOA AIRBASE SHELLED FOR THE 6th TIME

(Added by H. commandant, the operation on May 11, 1967)

POINTING to a place surrounded with blue pencilled circles H., the commander of the attacking force, began:

"Here is Bien Hoa airfield, a U.S. first-class base lying 10 kilometres north of Ben Hoa town, 30 kilometres north-east of Saigon. This modern base covers a square area about 5 kilometres and has 2 runways 3 kilometres long each with 3 landing grounds. About 300 aircraft are parked here, including more than 100 jet planes, over 20 F-4 jets just handed here by the Americans to Nguyen Cao Ky. West of the airfield are the headquarters of a number of commands. Worthy of notice is that various strategic and tactical reconnaissance planes such as RF-4, U-1, L-19 are parked here in groups, counting a company of heavy cargo planes C-130. Moreover, there are also a motor pool, a pilot-training school, a power station, an assembly and repair plant. In all, nearly 5,000 American aggressors, most of them high-ranking officers, pilots and technicians were in this big airbase."

"We have got the orders to attack the Bien Hoa airbase to deal the American aggressors a staggering blow in order to help smash their second 'dry-season counter-offensive', as a gift to present on Uncle Ho's birthday! I was greatly inspired by the order for I knew that the command was determined to win a great victory. Apart from our unit which was supplied with a big fireproof as the main attacking force, other units regular and regional would also pound Bien Hoa. And to co-ordinate with the main theatre, many other enemy positions including Tan Uyen, Phuoc Vinh, and many artillery emplacements would be also attacked that night."

"My joy was mixed with a fear that I could not go through my preparations to launch the attack in time. But after a brief on the mission and a discussion on the operational plan with all officers and men, we felt all the more confident in our victory. Indeed there cannot be a better way of fighting than that devised by the very men who are entrusted with the task. Thus people expounded extremely fully their views on the target to fire, the target of the first shot, the number of shells required, the strategy to use to deceive the enemy and so, which helped complete our preparations in every aspect. For us what was most worthy of remembrance was our quick march to the battlefield, which might be also a wonder for our adversary."

Upon this H. took a pencil and showed us the way the fighting would follow. Then came the most stirring minutes: "At 4:15 all the units reported they had finished their preparation. We decided to check for the last time the direction the shelling would

take as well as the number of shells to be used in the first round. And the political commissar encouraged the men for the fighting. When his advanced order was issued, the enemy, patrol, east of the airbase has come back to its base. North of the airfield a flight of reconnaissance planes just landed. Nothing unusual."

"23:50 I gave orders to open fire. Our command post got astray. The main front then all our positions poured a deluge of fire on the enemy. The advanced observation post and Unit B reported: 'The parking ground, the H.Q. area and the runways are hit... A number of shells fall on the power station and the assembly plant. No plane can take off.' As our gunners hit home, I ordered Section V to open fire as planned after our artillery had nearly finished sending its second volley."

"Hardly had Section V began firing that the advanced observation post reported: 'The ammunition storage begins to explode. Two great fires at the south of the airfield. The political commissar sent the news to all artillery positions and reminded the command staff to try and achieve a great exploit during the last round. Suddenly a flight of planes dashed in from Saigon in an attempt to attack our positions. Our A.A. guns immediately opened fire. A sentry who was jet crashing rushed toward the command post for report, but no sooner had he arrived than another aircraft was set on fire. The sentry who was close co-ordinated action: 'Our artillery units were completely missing. Seeing the plan when other flight of planes dashed in. An L-29 was shot down in no time...'

(Continued page 7)

A view of Bien Hoa airbase after the L.A.F. attack on May 11, 1967.

Photo

THE WHOLE WORLD ON OUR SIDE

A.N. KOSYGIN, U.S. Must Quit Vietnam. It Must Withdraw Its Troops.

A.N. KOSYGIN, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. at the emergency session of U.N. General Assembly on June 10 condemned the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam, according to TASS.

Chairman Kossygin pointed out:

"For nearly three years now, the U.S., having thrown off all camouflage, has been conducting a direct aggression against the Vietnamese people."

After pointing out that the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam, the Soviet leader stressed: "There is one way to settle the Vietnamese question and that is simple: The U.S. must quit Vietnam. It must withdraw its troops. First of all, the U.S. must stop immediately and unconditionally the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

Premier CHOU EN-LAI Reaffirms Chinese People's Firm Support for Vietnam

At a banquet on June 21 in honor of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on the occasion of his visit to China, Premier Chou En-Lai reiterated the firm support of the 700 million Chinese people to support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

Premier Chou En-Lai said: "The Government and people of China have always regarded their support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation as their sacred internationalist duty. The immense land of China is a reliable rear for the Vietnamese people."

BY THE SIDE...

(Continued from page 3)

warmly welcomes the brilliant achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the building of socialism and consolidation of national defense.

warmly holds the valiant spirit of struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist occupation and the Pak Jung Hui clique's brutal rule.

thoroughly supports the correct stand of the Government of the D.P.R.K. in the repudiation of Korea on the basis of national sovereignty and democracy and without foreign intervention.

energetically condemns the Pak Jung Hui clique, lackey of the U.S. imperial-

Vietnamese people. To what extent U.S. imperialism escalates and expands its war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese people are resolved to support the Vietnamese people in carrying their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end."

JEAN PAUL SARTRE: This Indomitable Vietnam Is Our Ultimate Liberty.

ACCORDING to the Paris exhibition, well-known French writer and philosopher Jean Paul Sartre said: "What is indomitable in Vietnam is the constant affirmation of the future, the rainbow dream over the present horror. This certitude was glowing in the children's laughter, in the eyes of the two women walking in a town struck by enemy planes several times."

On display were 40 large-size photos depicting the light and production work of the North Vietnamese people in the extremely difficult conditions of a destructive and brutal war provoked by the U.S. aggression. Some of the photos showed the barbarous crimes of the U.S.

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"The documents on display here abundantly demonstrate that the Vietnamese are determined to win. These men, these women and these children whom the most powerful nation of the world is trying to bring to their knees, yet I don't see

its, for sending mercenaries to South Vietnam, and resolutely demands the withdrawal of South Korean mercenaries from South Vietnam."

sincerely thanks the Government and brotherly people of the D.P.R.K. for their valuable assistance and support, both moral and material, in the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and for their support for the brotherly Korean people.

the Vietnamese people's determination to defeat the U.S. aggressors and to win the emulation movement in production and fighting as practical deeds in solidarity with and support for the brotherly Korean people.

any fear or discouragement in their eyes, but most often angry, and always determined, not a wild one, but one which is dictated by reason and quite reasonable, a matter of course I would say.

J.P. Sartre then called on the world's people to rise up against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. "These pictures," he concluded, "are impressive and we must make use of them. This indomitable Vietnam is our ultimate liberty."

Nearly 230,000 Danes Demand U.S. Government End Bombing North Vietnam

230,000 Danish people recently signed a message to U.S. President Johnson expressing their concern about the situation in South-East Asia.

The message demanded that the U.S. Government put an end to its bombings and shelling of the D.R.V. territory and peacefully settle the Vietnam issue.

The message was published in the New York Times.

The Vietnam Week in Great Britain

In support of the Vietnam week organized through-out Great Britain as from June 21, 1967, the people of London, Southampton and many other cities, have held stirring demonstrations protesting against U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

According to the Vietnam week plan, many demonstrations would be held everywhere to protest against the barbarous U.S. aggression. U.S. militarists against the Vietnamese civilians. Delegates from many British organizations will continue their relay race in support of Vietnam, a race started by British Communist Party members.

A big meeting will be organized on July 1, 1967 in London to end the Vietnam week.

VISIT OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

At the invitation of the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee, the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party led by Zenon Kluzko, member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, recently made a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party visited an anti-aircraft unit in Hanoi, the Vietnam - Poland school, the exhibition of evidences of U.S. imperialism war crimes in Vietnam. Everywhere it went, the Delegation was warmly welcomed by the Vietnamese people and fighters. An official talk took place in Hanoi between the delegations of the Vietnamese Party and the Polish.

In a sincere atmosphere of fraternal friendship, the Delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party had an exchange of views on the situation in Vietnam and Poland and a number of questions concerning both parties.

News from LAOS

LAO PATRIOTIC FORCES' GREAT VICTORY IN WINTER 1966-SPRING 1967

In execution of their plan to capture the "special war in Laos" to a high degree and to bolster up the morale of the puppet army and administration which had been fast sinking after their heavy defeats in the dry season of 1965-1966, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in the recent dry season launched repeated massive snubbing attacks and intensified their air raids against the liberated areas.

But, with a firm determination to defend the liberated areas the patriotic forces and people throughout Laos fought with high valiance, and inflicted close co-ordination, and inflicted heavy defeats on the enemy.

According to incomplete figures, in the recent Vietnam week plan, many demonstrations would be held everywhere to protest against the barbarous U.S. aggression. U.S. militarists against the Vietnamese civilians. Delegates from many British organizations will continue their relay race in support of Vietnam, a race started by British Communist Party members.

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centuries before our era, people who lived on what is now Vietnam already built dykes and dams to retain and drain water, and protect crops. Throughout the work history of Vietnam, a hard labour was relentlessly pursued for many centuries for the gradual building of thousands of kilometres of dykes along the Red River and its tributaries, and other rivers as well. When the Ly kings transferred their capital to Thang Long (now Hanoi) one of the very first things they did was to have a dyke built for the protection of the city (1010). In spite of rudimentary tools and techniques, the peasants of Vietnam, through their persistent labour, had harnessed a redoubtable river.

THE birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945 put an end to such a state of things. Especially since 1954, when North Vietnam was liberated and socialist building started, a great impulse has been given to water conservancy work. Dykes have been consolidated and expanded. The peasants are conscious of the fact that they are now working in their own interests, have responded to the call by the Party and Government with enthusiasm: new technical means have been brought into play and the collectivization of land has permitted a rational distribution of labour.

Since 1955, no region has ever been hit by flood. 80% of the cultivated land is irrigated; most one-harvest crops have been raised. In 1965, they broke in 48 different places, and 45,000 hectares of land were flooded. In 1967, they broke at 57 places and 290,000 hectares of land were flooded. Each time, it was

captured a large quantity of arms, ammunition and military equipment. Many liberated areas have been expanded. Over 40,000 more people have been freed from the enemy's control. The most salient feature in the recent Winter - Spring victory of the Lao patriotic forces was the fairly rapid development of the people's war.

The regional Liberation forces and guerrillas fought the enemy everywhere, thus effectively contributing with the patriotic forces to defeating all the 3 large-scale attacks of the enemy involving some 100,000 troops against Lao Ngam (Lower Laos) and Mok Paly (Upper Laos).

The Lao patriotic forces have also stormed many company command posts and launched surprise attacks on enemy airfields in Luang Phabang, Nam Bac, Na Khang and Phou Hong and an artillery site of the Thai mercenaries in Muong Soui (Nang Khaoeng province).

"Thus after 15 minutes' pounding on the Bien Hoa airbase we returned to our base safely. However, at Phouc Vinh and Tan Tan, other units still stuck to the enemy and repeatedly mortared him until late on May 13, 1967. The bilan of the enemy losses was given by the Lao Patriotic Radio: more than 1,000 American

still bigger victories in all battlefronts. CARRYING forward their traditions of hard fighting and big winning, the Lao patriotic forces, people in Ba Ria, Thu Dau Mot, Kontum and other localities have won glorious feats of arms. We enthusiastically hail those outstanding exploits. Inspired by the new victories, the Liberation forces and people throughout South Vietnam are pushing forward the high tide of emulation to record exploits. Still bigger defeats are in store for the U.S. aggressors and their qualings.

Schemes of Genocide

(Continued from page 2)

a real disaster: in the overcrowded dikes, villages were submerged, crops ruined, and the carried away by the thousands, houses washed away. Survivors of the flood died of hunger or disease, and it took years for the regions which had been hit to recover.

Prolonged spells of drought were also disastrous. Memories of terrible scenes, in which thousands of people wandered along the roads eventually to die of starvation, still haunt the minds of people. Under the old regime, such disasters were something fatal, which could not be avoided.

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scoping of water by hands. The danger of both flood and drought may be considered warded off. The following figure gives an idea of the scope of the work done: 1,300 million cubic metres of earth moved over a period of ten years (1955-1965) that is over ten times as much as during 80 years of colonial rule.

With their indomitable resolve, the Vietnamese people have felled all assaults by the most powerful air force of the imperialist world and dealt deserved punishment to the attackers.

It is certain that world public opinion will not forgive Washington for this crime which offends the whole of mankind. In 1945, Hitlerites who had fled from the Netherlands blown up were condemned to death by hanging at the Nuremberg trials. Those who are now attempting to destroy dykes in North Vietnam must think this over. For it is certain that the governments and people of the socialist countries, peace-loving people of the governments and men of conscience all over the world, including the United States, will act to stop the crime and punish the criminals.

At the night of June 19, the L.A.F. fiercely intercepted the U.S. troops of Infantry Division 9 in Tan An - Cholon about 40 km south of Saigon. The enemy admitted that one American infantry company was badly mauled, 154 G.I.'s were killed or wounded, 4 helicopters shot down on the spot.

aggressors were killed, over 150 aircraft destroyed. In Bien Hoa, in particular, of the casualties were the commanding officers, from major upward, and the pilots. The power station, an ammunition storage and a petrol depot were blasted to pieces. The airfield was inoperational for 5 days running."

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LACKEY AND MASTER WILL BE DOOMED TO THE SAME FATE

ACCORDING to AFP of June 16, the first contingent of a Thailand mercenary regiment was en route to South Vietnam. The remaining will come to South Vietnam next September.

As is known to everyone, the reactionary authorities of Thailand have been helping the U.S. aggressors in the Vietnam War. Thailand has supplied them a number of war vessels, airplanes and pilots.

Not only do they tie themselves to Washington's war chariot, the Bangkok men have sold out their country and let the American authorities and cannot save their U.S. bosses. The South Vietnamese people will duly punish them if they perpetrate the same crimes as those of the Pak Jung Hui or the Australian troops.

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SATO'S VISIT TO SAIGON To Seek Peace or Prop the U.S.A.?

In his trip to South-East Asian countries, Japanese Prime Minister Satoh has soon to Saigon to "extend technical aid" to that government. The disclosed Western news agencies said:

To echo the condemnation by Japanese public opinion which stands against his visit to South Vietnam, Satoh did his best to argue that what would come there "not to seek peace, but to 'seek peace'."

As is known to everyone, Japan has become these last years a logistic base for the U.S. in its war against Vietnam. To this end, the Japanese authorities have put at the disposal of the Yankees such military bases as Sasebo and Okinawa. The Japanese reactionaries have also co-operated with the Americans by sending to South Vietnam a mobile station experimenting bacteriological and chemical warfare called Team 400.

Sato's visit to Saigon also reflects the design of Japan to take advantage of the Vietnam war to reap profit.

AFP on June 6 revealed that Japan had agreed to supply Japan's exports rose to 557 million dollars in the fiscal year ended March 31. Also according to this French agency, the Japanese Ministry of Finance had announced that last year the Vietnam war had made it possible for Japan to increase its exports by 45 per cent of the total increase in the value of goods. This war has enabled Japan to receive from Washington special orders to the tune of value of 150 million dollars.

With all their trick and cunning, the Japanese capitalists are leaving no stone unturned to help the U.S. in its military adventure in Vietnam and to rake in fabulous profits: at the same time they are trying to shun the criticism of Japanese opinion which is coming out more and more strongly against the war in Vietnam.

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BIEN HOA AIRBASE SHELLED... FIVE RESOUNDING VICTORIES OF THE L.A.F. IN A WEEK

(Continued from page 5)

"Thus after 15 minutes' pounding on the Bien Hoa airbase we returned to our base safely. However, at Phouc Vinh and Tan Tan, other units still stuck to the enemy and repeatedly mortared him until late on May 13, 1967. The bilan of the enemy losses was given by the Lao Patriotic Radio: more than 1,000 American

aggressors were killed, over 150 aircraft destroyed. In Bien Hoa, in particular, of the casualties were the commanding officers, from major upward, and the pilots. The power station, an ammunition storage and a petrol depot were blasted to pieces. The airfield was inoperational for 5 days running."

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Salient Features...

(Continued from page 8)

and break dozens of kilometres of his defence line in a single night.

The regular troops promoted their traditional tactics of striking hard to win big gains. They surprised the attacks and ambushes... The L.A.F. artillery brought into full play its shelling tactics, wiping out whole enemy positions. The L.A.F. also used the Dac Mieu, Hill 241 (Quang Tri), Ban Bui (Thu Dau Mot), and other areas.

From the progress of our forces in the previous Winter - Spring 1967 campaign it is safe to say that the enemy cannot take by surprise any enemy armed forces, fight in any place and at any time, by night and even by day, for several days running and the enemy is day both when was

GUERRILLAS

THE South Vietnamese guerrillas well deserve to be the strategic force of the great anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, embracing the broad masses of the people and capable of spreading the enemy thin to decimate him and wipe him out.

The first striking feature in the recent Winter-Spring campaign was the guerrillas' increased activities in the contested areas, infiltration into the door-steps and bases behind the enemy's line and even into the very heart of cities temporarily occupied by the enemy and forcing him out of many posts and positions. The guerrillas of Ca Mau provincial capital wiped out 75 "pacification cadres" with mines in Cong Hoa street (Dec. 13, 1966) and those of Long Khanh provincial capital burned a 125,000-litre petrol dump (Nov. 10, 1966) etc.

The second striking feature was that the guerrillas in many localities were powerful enough to fight off enemy military operations and to launch large enemy effective. In countering an enemy operation in Resistance Zone 2 in early in October 1966, the local guerrillas fought 40 battles, put 364 G.I.'s out of action and destroyed 29 military vehicles. Similarly, the guerrillas of Son Tinh (Quang Ngai province) between Nov. 9 and 20, wiped out 314 Pak Jung Hsi mercenary troops and shot down one helicopter. Adequately equipped, the guerrillas were capable of mounting frontal attacks on the enemy while breaking his encirclement and shattering his spearhead at brigade strength, backed by tanks and armoured cars. These intensive and devastat-

The Winter 1966 - Spring 1967 Campaign



Storming an enemy post

ing guerrilla activities made it possible for the L.A.F. to concentrate its forces and administer hammer blows, which knocked out big chunks of enemy troops. When the badly mauled enemy beat his retreat the guerrillas turned out to be a reserve corps pursuing him close on his heels. In beating off Operation Junction City, the guerrillas of Tay Ninh had not only joined their efforts to smash the U.S. "horse-shoe", wiping out a whole company of U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 at Ca Tum, but also broke it spearheaded thrown into the Soc Ky and Tai Dat areas, thus enabling the L.A.F. to deal stunning blows at the invaders at Dong Pan, Bau Co, Long Lam and other places and smash their sizeable prongs one after another.

The guerrillas of Tay Ninh played a splendid part in the great Winter-Spring victory: they wiped out 6,500 enemy troops out of a total of 14,000, blasted to pieces 412 tanks and armoured cars out of a total of 801 and knocked out 109 aircraft out of 167.

The third striking feature was that the guerrillas quickly set up "destroy-Yank" belts and were very active there. On Dec. 20, 1966, when the U.S. aggressors dispatched 2 battalions to occupy Phong Nguyen, Phong An and Phong Son villages of Phong Dien district for the defence of the northern side of Hue city, a "destroy-Yank" belt was immediately set up at Dong Lam, Westmoreland hurled one brigade of U.S. Infantry Division 25, into Rach Kien, Ca Duc district, Long An

province, at the end of Dec. 1966 and Brigade 3, U.S. Infantry Division 9, into the Binh Duc area, My Tho province, at the end of Jan. 1967. In no time, steel belts sprang up in both areas, tightening their nooses around the enemy's neck. According to preliminary figures, in the three months ending March 21, 1967, the guerrilla belt of Rach Kien took 1,466 American casualties, among them one U.S. company completely wiped out, destroyed 2 companies of puppet regular troops, brought down 14 aircraft, blew 2 bridges to ruins, destroyed 2 armoured cars and sank 4 U.S. war vessels.

bolts from the blue. In any place and at any moment, these forces could deal hammer blows at him, wiping out whole companies and whole battalions of his forces. This deprived the "pacification cadres" of their props and rendered them vulnerable to the punitive blows by the guerrillas. This also explains why within only a short space of time, from Dec. 1966 to February 1967, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people succeeded in wiping out as many as 5,000 "pacification cadres".

REGULAR TROOPS

REGIONAL FORCES

THE development of guerrilla warfare provided facilities for the regional forces to satisfactorily perform a triple task: to hold territory, to protect the people and to close in upon the enemy. In close co-operation with the guerrillas, the regional forces were capable not only of felling major enemy operations but also of destroying battalion-size enemy units. The regional forces of Rach Kien province, in co-operation with the guerrillas, swiftly fought off Operation Hoa Mai No (Apricot Blossom) conducted by puppet Regiment 31 against the Cai Duc area, completely wiping out Battalion 1, inflicting serious losses on two other battalions, killing or wounding over 1,000 enemy troops, and shooting down 17 aircraft. In their counter-attack against raiders in Rach Kien and Vinh Vin villages, adjacent to Can Tho and Soc Trang provinces, the regional forces, in co-operation with the guerrillas, put 1,500 of them out of action, completely destroyed 2 battalions, killed 42 and one company of Regiment 31 and heavily decimated two other battalions.

The regional forces also made constant attacks on the enemy, hit hard at his bases, storage depots and communication lines and the annihilation of company or battalion-size enemy units by them was a widespread occurrence.

In the recent Winter-Spring campaign the regional forces of Long An province completely destroyed enemy battalions in a lightning surprise attack on the night of March 9, 1967. The enemy defence lines, they completely wiped out Battalion 4 of puppet Regiment 40 guarding the rear quarters of Division 25, in Duc Hoa. Those of Quang Nam province pressed hard on the enemy defence line on Highway 1, and completely wiped out 3 enemy battalions: one in battle on January 21, within a few minutes, they destroyed Battalion 2 of Regiment 3, U.S. at this time, boasted as the most battle-hardened of U.S. units.

With the guerrillas and regional forces harassing the enemy and spreading him thin, the regular troops had enjoyed fundamentally favourable conditions to concentrate their forces and deal thunder blows at the U.S. aggressors and their puppets.

On Highway 9 (Quang Tri province), in the Western High Plateaux, in the delta of Central Vietnam and in Eastern Nam Bo, they firmly maintained the initiative in creating for themselves opportunities to wipe out enemy manpower. Under repeated lightning blows dealt by the L.A.F. in Quang Tri, the U.S. aggressors had to throw one battalion after another into the Highway 9 holocaust which consumed tens of thousands of men, to the extent that General Lewis Walt was dismissed and that Westmoreland had to make repeated calls for additional troops. Owing to a skillful manoeuvre of the L.A.F. in the Western High Plateaux, the American had to move one brigade after another to the Poco and Sa Tay River basins in order to rescue retreating bluffs. The military act of the L.A.F. in Eastern Nam Bo was missing the initiative on the battlefield led to the frustration of many enemy operations involving multi-division forces, with Johnson's and McNamara's pet units, such as Light Infantry Brigade 106 and Armoured Regiment 11, cut to pieces.

The Americans combined their destructive actions against bases in the liberated zone with their "search and destroy" operations in the enemy's rear. In the L.A.F. plans for major battles, Bat, with their ingenuity in improved new forces, now scattered, now concentrated, and then versatile way of fighting with high operational efficiency, the L.A.F. could destroy one or two enemy companies, or single battle, knock out multi-battalion or brigade size units in a short time.

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L.A.F. WRECKING ATTACKS: FIVE RESOUNDING VICTORIES OF THE L.A.F. IN A WEEK

THU DAU MOT

ON June 13, 1967 2 U.S. battalions of Brigade 1, Infantry Division 1, were helilifted to Phong Tay, Dong Cu.

From their landing unit on June 16, they were intercepted by the L.A.F., who forced them to fall back, regroup themselves, and resume their raids.

On June 17, they hardly moved out one kilometre north of Dong Cu when they were violently intercepted by the L.A.F., who completely destroyed one battalion, inflicted heavy losses on the other and seized a large quantity of arms, munitions and military equipment.

Before dawn, on June 25 the L.A.F. heavily mortared the U.S. Dau Tinh airfield. According to preliminary reports, the U.S. aggressors admitted that 40 men were killed.

In an effort to conceal the heavy losses sustained, the U.S. command in Saigon has had to beat about the bush, saying that "the extent of damage to planes and airfield facilities has not been determined".

This was the 8th attack this same airfield had experienced.

In the 7 previous attacks, the L.A.F. destroyed or damaged 50 aircraft, wiped out 960 G.I.'s, burnt a hangar and demolished 5 artillery pieces.

BA RIA

ACCORDING to G.P.X., on June 18, the L.A.F. violently attacked and encircled a regiment of U.S. Infantry Division 9 at Kim Lon, Ngai Gio village, on Road 2, 20 km north-northeast of Ba Ria provincial capital. In the very first minutes, they overran the encampment after having destroyed the enemy G.P., then with anti-tank guns, grenades and mines they destroyed groups of enemy armoured cars.

After 40 minutes' fighting, they completely destroyed 2 companies of U.S. Infantry, 2 companies of 75mm and 160-mm howitzers and a motorized squadron comprising 25 tanks and armoured cars, put 500 U.S. aggressors out of action and wounded many others. A puppet bat-

alion stationed nearby left the Yanks in the lurch.

KONTUM

ON June 22, the L.A.F. intercepted a battalion of U.S. Airborne Brigade 173 some 3 km southwest of Duc To.

According to first enemy reports, 167 U.S. paratroopers were killed, wounded or reported missing, and 2 lead platoons virtually wiped out.

In a dispatch from Saigon on June 24, AP reported that because of the importance of the engagement, the U.S. command had released a special communique on the battle. Fighting broke out on the morning of June 22 but the U.S. command did not mention it until June 24, allegedly for security's sake.

Airborne Brigade 173, formerly based in Ben Hoa, had just been sent to Western High Plateaux for a month now on orders from Westmoreland. This was the first staggering blow dealt by the L.A.F. at this time, boasted as the most battle-hardened of U.S. units.

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